

A NOBLE STRUCTURE.

The Corner Stone of the Second Baptist Church Laid Yesterday.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

Dr. McDonald Delivers a Short Address. List of Articles Placed in the Corner Stone—Statement of Mr. Adair.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the corner stone of the Second Baptist church was laid with simple and beautiful ceremonies.

The attendance was large, considering the threatening weather.

The corner stone was polished as smooth as glass and upon its center were engraved the words: "Organized 1854. Built 1891."

A platform was raised above the foundation of the building and upon this stood the crowd of ladies and gentlemen. Most of the leading Baptists of Atlanta were present.

The Orpheus Club, under the direction of Mr. S. H. Cole, sang with excellent effect, "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord."

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne made a prayer suitable to the occasion.

The Pastor's Remarks.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hawthorne's address Dr. Henry McDonald spoke as follows:

"In 1854, eleven gentlemen and eight ladies met and adopted the constitution of the Second Baptist church of Atlanta. They built a house out of their poverty—a house dedicated to the service of God. I am glad, my friends, to meet you here on this occasion. I am especially glad that so many young people are here. It

is pleasant to think that after we are gone these boys and girls will be here worshipping the same Lord that we now serve. There is nothing more encouraging than the spread of the gospel in this country. It is a remarkable fact that in the year 1854, one out of every fifteen people was a communicant. In 1889, with ten times the number of people, one out of every five was a communicant. There is wonderful prosperity in our religious life. Never before was such liberality shown in church work. All this is done freely. The people who are contributing to the means to build this edifice have been actuated by a Christian spirit. Every stone, every ornament and every brick in this church ought to be the expression of love to God. There is inspiration in every step in their progress of the work. This is unbought, and there is state influence back of it. We erect here for the glory of God, and our people invite the weary and heavily laden to come here. We do this for the welfare of humanity. We may rest assured that it is only as the people believe the gospel that the power of salvation is put forth. One of the first contributions I received for the building fund came from a little boy, the son of a Baptist preacher, Mr. Mitchell, whom many of you know. He was the classmate of Judge Marshall J. Clarke. The boy had gathered his pennies before he died, and the fund amounted to \$1. He told his mother that he wanted to contribute to the building of the Second Baptist church. I received this with more tenderness and more gratitude to God than any that came in. When the church was first organized in 1854, the original nineteen members all gave liberally to build a house of worship. One of these was the father of Governor McDaniel, who came here and gave largely out of his limited means. We deposited the names of these nineteen in the box beneath the corner stone. I rejoice to know that when we have gone, when I have gone and my life's work is finished, that others will be here to follow in our steps. I thank God for the hope that succeeding generations will come into this church and give glory and honor to His name. What a glory and blessing to do those things that live after we are gone. I rejoice in your gathering here to participate in these exercises. The prospects are bright for the early completion of the building. I rejoice that everything connected with it is being done in a most efficient manner. The committee is so efficient; that the superintendent of the work is so capable and untiring; that all the co-laborers are animated by the right spirit. I am glad to see so many ministers of our church here, and if the weather was not so threatening would expect to hear short addresses from Dr. Hawthorne and others, but we must leave them to the future. We have arranged a variety of appropriate articles, to be placed in the corner stone. Dr. McDonald has enumerated the articles, which were immediately deposited by Mr. George S. Lowndes.

REV. HENRY D. McDONALD.

The things deposited.

In the center of the corner stone a small leaden box was let in. In the receptacle were deposited the following articles:

A copy of yesterday's ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

A history of the building of the new church. Several photographs of the old church.

List of the officers of the church.

The New Testament (our creed).

The Church manual, with names and date of the church's original organizers.

Copy of the Sunday School Lesson paper.

List of the officers of the Baptist Orphan's home of Georgia, names of the inmates, list of books, etc.

Copy of The Christian Index.

Copy of the proceedings of the southern Baptist convention for 1891.

Photograph of the Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor of the church.

Photographs of Drs. Tucker, Spaulding and Brantley, former pastors of the church.

Photograph of Senator Joseph E. Brown, a life-long Baptist, and one of the most liberal contributors to the fund, and one of the most useful and influential members of the church.

Catalogue of Baptist publications.

Proceedings of the sixty-seventh anniversary of the American Baptist Publication Society.

Copy of The Religious Herald.

Copy of Kind Words.

A silver dollar bearing date of 1854, the same year the church was founded.

Copy of "What Baptist Principles Are Worth to the World?" by Rev. H. H. Tucker, D.D.

A package of \$200 in confederate money.

Constitution and by-laws and roll of members, together with a history of the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Second Baptist church.

Photograph of Judge John T. Clarke.

Photograph of Green B. Adair, treasurer of the Second Baptist church, and a member of twenty years' standing.

Photograph of Captain J. H. Matthews, the general superintendent, contractor and builder.

A statement about the work.

The subjoined paper was prepared by Mr.

A. D. Adair, chairman of the building committee, who expected to read it, but he was prevented by the rain from doing so. It gives a clear statement of the work, and other facts and figures:

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VIEWING THE CITY.

The Davy Crocketts Driven Over the City Yesterday

BY THE GATE CITY GUARD.

They Visit the Capitol and Meet with a Warm Reception—A Speech of Welcome and the Response.

The Davy Crockett hook and ladder company spent yesterday in a most delightful manner, looking over the city.

Wherever they went with their handsome brown uniforms and caps they were objects of interest and were handsomely treated. They are the guests of the Gate City Guard while here, and by them have been entertained in the most hospitable manner.

Yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, Captain Kendrick, Lieutenant Roberts, and other members called at the Kimball to drive the Crocketts over the city. Twenty-five carriages were driven up, and the party given seats in the carriages with some member of the Guard, or other distinguished citizens.

Chief Joyner, in his little red wagon, drove at the head of the procession, with Chief H. G. Lee, of the Davy Crocketts. In the rear carriage were Captain Kendrick, Lieutenant Satterlee, J. J. Schuster and H. G. Holliday. Then followed the other members of the party and the Guards.

Colonel W. L. Calhoun rode beside Mr. Hiram McNamee, commander of the D. B. Sleight post, G. A. R., No. 331.

Out Peachtree street, lined with its many handsome homes, the visitors were driven and points of interest were shown to them by members of the Guard. A visit was made to Piedmont park and after the visitors had been shown over the grounds they were driven by South Boulevard to Fort Walker. Here they alighted, and while the band discoursed sweet music, viewed the park.

The next place visited was the Confederate Veterans' Home. Here again all alighted, and were shown through the home by Colonel Calhoun. They were much pleased with the splendid structure, and thought a mistake had been made by the state in not accepting it.

From the soldiers' home, the party was driven back to the city by Georgia avenue and Pryor street and then to the state capitol.

At the Capitol.

They reached the capitol about 1 o'clock, and were escorted into the gallery of the house by the Guard.

The handsomely uniformed party almost filled the gallery and attracted the attention of the Georgia lawmakers.

Mr. Goodwin, of Fulton, at once introduced a resolution inviting the Davy Crocketts and their escort to seats on the floor.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the party was at once brought in and given the seats of the members. The house at once adjourned, and the Twenty-first regiment band, that is with the party, was brought in, stationed by the speaker's stand, and struck up "Dixie." The house yelled. "Yankee Doodle" followed, and was likewise enthusiastically cheered.

When the band ceased playing Speaker Howell made a short address of welcome.

He said it would never do for the Georgia legislature to have these distinguished guests here without a word from them. He understood there were a number of orators among them, and the members of the house would be delighted to hear from the Davy Crocketts.

"We are glad to let you know," said he, "that we know no north and no south here. We are glad to have you with us. In the name of the house of representatives of Georgia, I welcome you."

Mr. Derrick Brown, editor of The Evening Enterprise, of Poughkeepsie, responded in a brief but eloquent speech:

"In behalf of these visitors from a small and insignificant city of the Empire State of the North to the largest and greatest city of the South, I have to say we are glad to be with you. Your gentility and hospitality have more than filled our expectations. You should take a great pride in your city. We have seen many evidences of your prosperity and thrift. If the entire state of Georgia is like this city you will continue to hold your position as the Empire State of the South."

He declared that Georgia exceeded the great state of New York in many things. Georgia had more miles of railroad in proportion to population than New York, and the percentage of children in school in Georgia was greater than New York.

He closed by expressing his thanks for the cordial welcome given his party.

Colonel John Millidge was introduced by Mr. Clifton, of Chatham, as an old confederate veteran. Colonel Millidge made a short, but eloquent, speech, which was well received.

The party was then received by Governor Northen, and then some of them climbed to the dome of the capitol and enjoyed a panoramic view of the city.

From the capitol the visitors were driven down Hunter to Loyd, up Loyd to Mitchell, up Mitchell to Whitehall and thence to the Kimball, where they took dinner.

Inspecting the Fire Houses.

In the afternoon a party of four, consisting of M. Ferguson, John Way, Frank O. Abel and F. J. Schuster, visited all the fire engine houses in the city and were shown through by Chief Joyner. They examined all the apparatus employed, and greatly admired the complete and thorough equipment of the Atlanta fire department.

Reception Last Night.

The handsome parlor of the Northern Society was thrown open last night to the Davy Crocketts and an informal reception tendered them.

Members of the Northern Society, their wives and daughters, and distinguished citizens of Atlanta were present to entertain the guests.

The parlor was packed to its utmost capacity, and the Twenty-first regiment band played some very beautiful pieces, such as "Way Down on the Swanee River," etc. They created wild cheering by alternately playing "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle." The music was of the very best, and was highly enjoyed.

The evening was very pleasantly spent, and the Davy Crocketts were royally entertained. During the evening Mr. W. C. Lausling, the city editor of The Poughkeepsie Enterprise, was introduced and recited two humorous pieces called "The Yankee Courtship" and "The Courtship Who Heard Robinson Play," which created roars of laughter.

Judge Robert L. Rodgers was introduced and made a most happy speech. He referred to the pleasant visit of the Poughkeepsie party, and said they had been "scattering sugar all along from New York to Georgia."

Mr. Derrick Brown also made a short talk, which was happily received.

The Davy Crocketts sang "Traveling to Georgia," which was heartily encored.

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The Program for Today.

The Crocketts will spend today, as yesterday, in looking over the city.

BIG FIGURES

Must Be Used in Talking of the Crowds
That Will Be Here.

ADDRESS FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Which Will Be of Interest to the People in
Atlanta and Out of the
Exposition Booms.

The Piedmont exposition this year will be the greatest event that has occurred in the history of Atlanta, and it there is any way of judging, Atlanta will have the greatest crowds that ever assembled in a southern city.

It is fair to estimate that there will not be less than half a million people passing through the gates of the great exposition during the three weeks.

Senior Payen Telegraphs Again.

The following dispatch was received yesterday by President Payen from Senator Payen, the leader of the great Georgia band:

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 7.—To James R. Wylie, President, Atlanta, Ga.: We will play Boissy Kiraly's King Solomon spectacle music on November 7th, which will, provided we are given time for rehearsal, and if you have instrumentation for full band of seventy-one people and with the conditions stipulated, per our telegram, E. PAYEN."

Address to the Public.

The Chamber of Commerce issued the following interesting address to the public. It is full of interesting facts and worthy of careful consideration:

To Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and the Public.—The directors of the Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting held this day, desire to call the attention of the public to the Piedmont exposition, which takes place in this city from October 12th to November 7th, which will, provided we are given time for rehearsal, and if you have instrumentation for full band of seventy-one people and with the conditions stipulated, per our telegram, E. PAYEN."

Atlanta has increased her postal facilities by over 100 per cent during the past three years, as evidenced by the following figures:

Atlanta is 1,985 feet above the sea, and is the healthiest point in the United States. General Sherman recommended Atlanta for a United States military base on this account, and also included Atlanta in his list of the best places for a military base.

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about how the changing should be managed; that is where it should be worked. The latter wanted it used in working out the Greenberry road, while the former said it ought to be kept on the Pryor street extension. A vote was taken as to where the force should work, and there was a tie, and a compromise was made satisfactory to all parties.

A Complaint Heard.

The property owners and residents of the Boulevard, through a committee, lodged a complaint with the board against the Consolidated Street Railway Company for the manner in which it employs are laying the tracks. The complaint alleged that both the double tracks are being laid on one side of the street, whereas it was the understanding that they were to be laid in the center of the street. The complaint was referred to the committee on public works and an investigation will be made.

The various committees made their reports, and the usual routine business was discharged.

IN THE CITY HALL.

Atlanta Must Have a Fire Headquarters—Other News.

Atlanta must have a fire department headquarters, and must have it quick.

The Broad street houses are not at all suited to the department today.

For three or four years Chief Joyner has been laying his plans for a headquarters building, but because there is only one bridge over the railroad he could not materialize his scheme.

He was afraid to get too far away from Broad street.

But as soon as the general council decided to build the Forsyth street bridge the chief found a way out of his trouble. That bridge gave him another way across the railroad tracks, and he began searching for a lot suitable for the buildings. At first he tried to secure the lot on Alabama street, between Broad and Forsyth, now used as a livery stable by Stewart & Bowden.

But here he failed.

Then the chief went further down Alabama to the Maddox and Rucker property, where he found a good lot. This he pointed out to Mr. Hutchison, chairman of the fire board, who at once began negotiating with Mr. Maddox. That gentleman wanted \$25,000 for the lot, and at a meeting of the fire board the matter was brought up. Chief Joyner's plans were laid before the body, and as the members began understanding the situation they began advocating the chief's idea. Members of the board then conferred with Mr. Maddox and succeeded in trading him No. 1 engine house on Broad street for the lot.

But the trade was made, of course, subject to a ratification by the council.

The general council, when the subject was brought up, declined to ratify the trade and referred the whole matter to the finance committee and fire department committee. Those two committees will meet today and then the trade will be consummated and declared finally off.

"Atlanta needs nothing I can think of now," said Chief Joyner yesterday, "more than a fire department headquarters. The two houses on Broad street are not at all what we want, and the companies would never have been put there had there been no bridge."

"Now that the Forsyth street bridge is to be built there is another way to cross the railroad tracks and we must move."

More City Bonds.

Atlanta is to issue \$140,000 of new bonds, bearing four and one-half per cent interest.

The bonds will fall due in 1922.

The new bonds are to be issued for the purpose of paying off a bonded debt which falls due next January. The ordinance authorizing these bonds reads:

Be it ordained by the mayor and general council, that the finance committee be instructed to prepare \$140,000 of coupon bonds, as follows: One hundred and forty bonds of \$1,000 each, aggregating \$140,000. Said bonds to be dated January 1, 1922, to be payable semi-annually on the 1st day of July and January, interest on the same, at 4 1/2 per cent per annum, to be paid in gold or silver coin, or in gold coin, either in the city of New York or at the office of the city treasurer in the city of Atlanta, and to be payable to the order of the city treasurer, who shall also be authorized to execute the coupons attached to these bonds shall have the name of the city treasurer lithographed thereon. Said bonds to be known as bonds to fund the floating debt, dated October 3, 1879, and falling due January 1, 1922, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, to be payable in gold or silver coin, or in gold coin, either in the city of New York or at the office of the city treasurer in the city of Atlanta, and to be payable to the order of the city treasurer, who shall also be authorized to execute the coupons attached to these bonds shall have the name of the city treasurer lithographed thereon. Said bonds to be known as bonds to fund the floating debt, dated October 3, 1879, and falling due January 1, 1922, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, to be payable in gold or silver coin, or in gold coin, either in the city of New York or at the office of the city treasurer in the city of Atlanta, and to be payable to the order of the city treasurer, who shall also be authorized to execute the coupons attached to these bonds shall have the name of the city treasurer lithographed thereon.

Done under and by authority of the general assembly of the state of Georgia, amended by the charter of the city of Atlanta, approved November 13, 1880.

One Can Now Do It.

When the judge of police court hereafter fails to put in an appearance one member of the general council can hold the court.

Heretofore it required three members of that body to take the judge's place.

That caused a great deal of trouble, and it was almost impossible to get frequently to find three members who could find the time, and legislation was asked for enabling the court to be held by one member.

The legislation was secured, and Mr. Broyles has an ordinance awaiting Mayor Hemphill's signature, authorizing and empowering one member of the body to hold the court.

The ordinance provides that when the judge of the police court is absent the mayor or mayor pro tem may and shall designate some member of the general council to hold the court.

Will Not Veto.

The ordinance amending the pool laws of Atlanta by Mr. McBride is now in the mayor's office awaiting his signature.

Mayor Hemphill will sign the ordinance today.

The amendment provides that pools may be sold under the guardianship of the Piedmont association on horse races run on the grounds during the exposition.

A Rumor.

It was rumored among the corridors of the capitol yesterday evening that Governor North and Colonel Livingston, president of the alliance, had made friends. These gentlemen have not been on speaking terms since the executive mansion campaign. Governor North would not talk on the subject, and Colonel Livingston said that friends of the governor had approached him on the subject, and that he had expressed his willingness to be friendly, but that there had been no written agreement between himself and the governor, as rumor had it.

The Young People's Society of the Hunter street Christian church will give an entertainment at that church Friday evening, October 9th, which will be both novel and pleasing. All are invited. No charges.

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ALABAMA STREET

Will Be Extended Across the Railroad
Tracks and
STRAIGHT INTO WEST ATLANTA.

The Legislature Grants the Privilege of
Passing Through the State Lands, and
Now the City Can Open the Street.

Alabama street is to be opened.

And the ten thousand citizens over in west Atlanta will be brought a half mile nearer the center of the city thereby.

For years the necessity of the opening of this street has been realized by the citizens of Atlanta. But the state owned the property through which the street would have to be cut, and without authority of the state the city could do nothing.

Had it been private property the city could have cut through and opened a street, but it could not move a peg on the state's property.

To remedy this predicament in which the city council was placed, Mr. Goodwin introduced a bill in the legislature granting the city the right to cut a street through the state's property—the street to be sixty feet wide—for which the city is to pay the state \$2,500.

The land in question is the triangular hole south of the Western and Atlantic freight depot, and bounded by the Western and Atlantic, the Central and the East Tennessee railroads.

Mr. Goodwin, before introducing his bill, secured in writing the consent of the present lessees of the Western and Atlantic. He then rushed the bill through the house and senate, and now it is in the hands of the governor for his signature.

Alabama street, as extended, will diagonally cross the ten tracks of the Central railroad on a bridge. Then the north side of the old triangular hole will be filled to a level with the surrounding lands. Across this street will run. Then it will go through the embankment of the East Tennessee in a tunnel beneath the tracks, and then run into west Atlanta, placing the citizens of that section of the city in a position where they can come directly to the center of the city without going a half mile out of the direct route to get across the network of railroad tracks.

As soon as the governor signs the bill, the route will perhaps be surveyed by the city and the matter of erecting the bridge and opening the street will be in the hands of council for action.

While the work will cost much money, still it is of such vital importance to the city that council will perhaps act as early as possible and appropriate sufficient money to accomplish the work within the next year or two.

Mr. Goodwin says there are good buildings on both sides of the Central tracks and that the bridge will not be expensive.

Edgewood Avenue Theater Tonight.

Tonight's performance will inaugurate the first of a series of pure English comedies interpreted by a company of players selected and especially adapted to the parts allotted them. The Ford English Comedy Company was organized to produce the old standard comedies, so little of which are seen nowadays, owing to the reign of farce comedy and horse play. The company is headed by the brilliant young comedian, Wilfred Clarke, and the young society star, Miss Martha Ford. The first comedy to be given is Dr. Oliver Goldsmith's world-famous comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer."

The Harpers brothers spent over twenty thousand dollars in their monthly magazine during the different scenes of this comedy. Mr. Clarke assumes the character of Tony Lumpkin, a party peculiarly adapted to this young star. Miss Ford will play the part of Miss Kate, which she is eminently fitted to interpret. The press in every city, in which the company has appeared, has been full of praise for the wit and grace of the revival of pure comedy. Seats are rapidly selling at Beerman & Silverman's.

Miss Ade Mottet at DeWitt's.

This talented young southern girl who will appear in "A Southern Rose," is thus noticed by a Philadelphia paper:

"Miss Melrose is a Louisville girl and is but a trifle over the years of age. Small in stature, with dark hair and eyes and a smile which is eminently fitted to interpret. The press in every city, in which the company has appeared, has been full of praise for the wit and grace of the revival of pure comedy. Seats are rapidly selling at Beerman & Silverman's."

Her first appearance on the stage was made when she was but seven years old. She did not sing but acted, and her performance was so good that she attracted attention to her as a child as well as to her as a young woman, and she has since been a favorite with the many handmaids who attend the most temperate.

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Reliable Goods.
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October

What and Where

Give Us a Showing

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Clothiers & Gents' Furnishers

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KENTUCKY WHISKIES!

in the state, consisting of the following brands:

O. F. C. Hanning, Wm. Tarr, Belmont, Henry Clay, Old Crow, Sovereign.

Blackberry Br

DUMPING GROUNDS.

Atlanta Must Destroy the Garbage in Some Way.

WEST ATLANTA IS SICK OF IT, And the People Are Up in Arms—A Special Committee Investigating the Work.

Atlanta's dumping grounds may yet cause a big row with the local politicians. And if they do the people will take a full hand in the racket.

The clouds have already begun to gather, and the storm is liable to break at any minute. The dumping grounds are located on the western side of Atlanta, and every wagon, car or dray that carries garbage, dirt or waste to the place must make its way through the western portion of the city. Day after day for years and years the wagons have moved westward along Marietta street in their pilgrimage to the city's country lands. At first the people along the route paid little attention to the wagons, but as the city grew the wagons increased in number and the loads of disagreeable stuff grew in size.

With this growth the unpleasant odor and the swarms of flies multiplied until life along the pathway of these wagons became almost a burden. Then sickness and disease manifested themselves in sections where death had always been common.

Patience has always been one of the chief characteristics of Atlanta people, but finally the stock in wholesale quantities, as it was, became exhausted, and those tormented and distressed by the evil began to act. At first they discussed the trouble among themselves, and then prepared a petition, which they sent to the general council, asking for relief.

But that petition, like many others, died a natural death, and was entombed in a pigeon hole.

This summer the long string of carts has been more offensive than ever before, and more sickness has existed in that section of the city than Atlanta's history has ever shown. All this aroused the fifth ward people on the western reserve, and each week a big petition was prepared, asking the general council to remove the dumping grounds. The paper was turned over to Mr. Lambert, the senior councilman from the fifth ward, and he produced it in regular meeting of the body.

The paper showed a most deplorable condition, and its reading caused quite a sensation.

To many the facts presented were absolutely new.

Mr. Turner, the junior fifth ward member, quickly and cordially joined hands with his colleague, and strenuously demanded relief for his constituents.

But the garbage question in Atlanta is a big one—too big, by long odds, to be disposed of in a day—and the whole question, by a resolution of Mr. Hendrix, was referred to a special committee of five, composed of Mr. Hendrix, chairman; Mr. Turner, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Sawtell and Mr. Shropshire.

No better committee could have been suggested.

The chairman, as a member of the sewer committee, has given sanitary matters a careful study. Mr. Lambert and Mr. Turner represent the ward and are in a position to know and ascertain the feelings and wishes of the people more directly interested than the rest of the city. Mr. Sawtell, like Mr. Hendrix, is a good sanitarian, while Mr. Shropshire, as chairman of the sanitary committee, knows what remedy may be given.

Both Mr. Turner and Mr. Lambert are determined to relieve the people they represent.

"We must have relief for them," said Mr. Turner yesterday.

"If the people know how they have been imposed upon," said Mr. Lambert, "they would join in the request. From dark till daylight and from daylight till dark the people on the western reserve get an aroma peculiar only to a dumping ground."

"And when the wind comes from the west," said Mr. Turner, "it is well, I don't see how they can stand it."

"There are more flies in West Atlanta," remarked Mr. Lambert, "than in the rest of Atlanta. A fly is a funny thing you know, and we have more of them here than elsewhere."

"What relief can the city give these western parties?" The committee is now weighing that question and hunting for an answer. Every member is determined to do something to help the western reserve out.

"We are bound to do something," said Mr. Hendrix, chairman of the committee, "but we can't say what yet."

"Why not move the grounds?" he was asked.

"We may have to do that. But we want to find a place which will prevent another removal. The committee would like to know of some plan by which the garbage can be destroyed and we would gladly give an audience to any one who can tell us about burning, burying or washing it away."

"How much land has the city there?" "About a hundred acres. When we bought it, and that was many years ago, it was the poorest piece of land in Fulton county. Now it is one of the richest farms in Georgia. If we could find a poor piece of land, full of ditches and washouts about ten or fifteen miles from town, near a railroad, and get the road to run a track to it, we might do for awhile."

"The truth is," continued Mr. Hendrix, "the question is about one of the gravest and most important of the city. It has been a long time, and we would like to hear from any one who can give us any suggestions."

Tetterine has been on the market for six years. It is a scientific remedy, especially prepared for Tetter, Ringworm, Ground Itch, Eczema, Infant Sore Head, Chaps, profuse Dandruff, old Itching Sores, and so on. It is a specific for these troubles. So we recommend it, and thousands of grateful people will attest that the story is not a poor piece of fiction. 50 cents and join the army of glad ones who sing the praises of Tetterine. Does not fall one time in one thousand. All druggists 50 cents box, by mail five.

J. T. SHUPTRINE & BROS., Savannah, Ga.

AFTER HIS SCALP.

Dr. C. I. Woolf Intends Showing Up a Veteran Whom He Claims to Be False.

Dr. C. I. Woolf is evidently on the war-path.

He has had a lively disagreement with a fellow attorney, and now he intends making it warm for a very prominent business man in Atlanta.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the doctor applied for membership in the Confederate Veterans' Association. The question of his war record was brought up by one of the members, and an investigation demanded. It was claimed that he had not served in the late war.

Dr. Woolf faced this with a feeling of indignation. He brought forth his military career, proved it conclusively and Monday week ago he became a full-fledged Confederate Veteran.

At the time the investigation was made the doctor remarked that a certain member was trying to keep him out of the association to protect himself; that the member in question was himself false in representing to be an honorable Confederate soldier; that when the war broke out he had deserted his post and hid until all strife had ended. This member, he said, feared betrayal from the hands of himself, and resorted to this means to escape it.

Dr. Woolf was admitted to membership and every one thought the matter had ended.

Not so. A few days ago he sent to South Carolina for proof that the said member had not fought in the regiment claimed.

"I am awaiting a reply," said he, "and at the next meeting of the veterans, I shall make this man face his record. He will be exposed for both his career during the war and his recent act."

When asked why he had not dismissed the affair, since everything had become calm, the doctor replied: "It would be dishonest in me not to push the matter."

A lively time is certainly promised.

MILITARY NEWS NOTES.

The Fourth battalion drills during October occur Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 o'clock p. m. Company drill Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Morning dress parade, 9:15 o'clock a. m.; evening dress parade, Wednesdays half-past 4 o'clock p. m. Concerts, Mondays and Wednesdays, half-past 7 o'clock to half-past 8 o'clock p. m. Guard mounting drill, 9:15 o'clock a. m.

At their meeting Tuesday night the Governor's Horse Guards adopted the following resolution in regard to Colonel John Millidge's resignation:

Whereas, he has come to the knowledge of this company that, on account of physical disabilities, Lieutenant Colonel John Millidge, late commander of the First Georgia battalion of cavalry, to which this company is attached, has tendered his resignation of said office; and

Whereas, we recognize our lasting obligation to Colonel Millidge for past devotion to this company as manifested by him in many ways;

Resolved, That while we regret the necessity of said action on his part, we rejoice in the anticipation of his leaving his post in many ways; and

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FINANCIAL.

DARWIN G. JONES.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, 13 E. ALABAMA STREET, Dealers in Stocks and Bonds.

W. H. PATTERSON, Dealer in Investment Securities, 71 East Alabama Street.

Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.

W. A. BATES, STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS, sep 12-dwyr in page

John W. Dickey, Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

From Savannah to Atlanta, daily, 7:45 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.

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From Savannah to

YOU MUST NOT POOL.

So Says the House to the Insurance Companies.

THE WHITFIELD BILL ADOPTED

By the House Yesterday—More About Free Passes for Legislators and Judges—Other Matters.

The Whitfield insurance bill passed the house yesterday after a four-hour debate. The bill provides against combinations or pools of insurance companies.

Mr. Fleming had a substitute providing for placing the insurance companies under the control of a commission, but that was voted down.

In the afternoon there was some debate over the free pass bill. It will perhaps be adopted by the house this week, but the chances are against its becoming a law.

The Proceedings in Detail.

The special order for the day was the Whitfield insurance bill.

Mr. Whitfield opened the discussion. He advanced the same arguments as when the bill first came up, attacking vigorously the Southeastern Tariff Association.

In support of his substitute, Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, argued that it would be better to place the insurance combination under a commission than to destroy it and open the doors to wildcat companies.

Mr. Carver, of Richmond, also spoke for the Fleming substitute, and Mr. Oates, of Muscogee, while he was opposed to any legislation, thought if a bill must pass that it should be the Fleming substitute.

Colonel Seay, of Rome, wanted the Whitfield bill adopted, and he spoke earnestly and eloquently for it. In the course of his remarks he declared that the bill would drive out the home companies, and the state would be overrun with wildcat companies.

Mr. Fleming replied very sharply to Colonel Seay's charge by asking him if two of his friends from Rome had not been working for the passage of the bill.

Colonel Seay replied that they had, but they had worked open and above board and had not resorted to the buttonhole process.

Colonel Huff, of Bibb, argued in favor of the substitute. He declared the whole opposition to the Southeastern Tariff Association, started and ended in Rome, growing out of a slight disagreement there. He declared the Whitfield bill would drive out the home companies, and the state would be overrun with wildcat companies.

Mr. Fleming then argued at length in favor of his substitute, and Mr. Whitfield closed the debate in an argument for the bill.

The Fleming substitute was voted down by 45 to 30.

Then the vote on the original bill was taken, and it was passed by 106 to 36.

The bill as passed by the house provides for the prevention of combinations or pools of insurance companies or their agents tending to defeat or lessen competition in the business of insurance in the state of Georgia.

It provides that when the insurance commissioner shall have knowledge of any pool or combination he shall revoke the license issued to such company and the same shall not be re-issued until such agreements have been annulled.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Reid of Putnam—To amend an act to create a city government for the town of Eatonton.

By Mr. Cutts of Sumter—To incorporate the Merchants and Farmers' bank, of Americus.

By Mr. Goodwin of Fulton—To prevent the transfer or assignment of debts in this state for the purpose of avoiding or evading the laws of this state exempting wages from garnishment.

The Free Pass Bill.

At the afternoon session of the house the free pass bill fell an unexpected rocket among the members, and created considerable excitement and discussion.

Mr. Reid, of Putnam, asked unanimous consent to take up for a second reading bill No. 1,071. Every one thought it to be a local bill, and no objection was made, but when the clerk started reading there was consternation and objections everywhere.

It was, however, too late, and the bill was read a second time.

The reading gave some of the advocates of such a law an opportunity to air their views.

Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta, thought it was wrong for judges to be trammeled in their decisions by reason of holding office passes. He also believed it would relieve members of the legislature of an embarrassment.

Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, expressed similar views.

The bill is now ready for passage. It can be taken up today or any day during the remainder of the session, like any other bill, will pass. It will pass within a day or two, but the chances are against it ever becoming a law. It will perhaps die in a senate committee.

Sears' Bill Defeated.

The Sears bill was voted down in the house yesterday afternoon.

It was a bill to repeal that part of the funding law relative to the \$50,000 of bonds donated to the State university by Senator Brown.

The bill provided that when the bonds became due they be taken up instead of being removed in perpetuity as provided in a previous act of the legislature.

It will be remembered that Senator Brown donated these bonds for the education of poor boys in the university, and Mr. Sears' bill was for the purpose of annulling the agreement effected when the donation was accepted.

Mr. Sears spoke for the bill, and Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, against it. It was voted down by an almost unanimous voice of the house.

IN THE SENATE.

Proceedings of the Upper House of the General Assembly.

The chair and desk of the late Senator O'Neal are tastefully draped in the signals of death. White bands of cloth relieve the somber coverings. On the desk there rests a circle of pure white roses and other fragrant flowers.

Loving hands did the work, and in it all there is evidence of hearts of sorrow at the loss of this noble citizen and senator. The senators gathered yesterday morning about that vacant chair and unused desk in reverent mood, and in gentlest speech talked of him who never more shall mingle with them in the flesh. Senator O'Neal had won the respect, the confidence and the enduring friendship of each of his colleagues. His lost presence fills each senator's heart with sadness.

His virtues find secure abiding place in their memory.

After the formal introductory exercises were over, Senator Johnson, of the twenty-first district, put the senate on notice that he would, at the proper time, call up for reconsideration the bill concerning the tax on liquor dealers.

A resolution was adopted setting apart Saturday, October 10th, as the day on which the senate would listen to tributes to the late Senator O'Neal.

On motion of Senator Gill, the following senators were appointed as the senate committee to attend the funeral of Senator O'Neal, to take the place of those appointed Tuesday, who found it impossible to serve: Senators Todd, Johnson, of the thirty-ninth district, Strickland and Harp.

By a resolution offered by Senator Terrell, Senators Terrell, Beck, Hill, Calaway and Cabanis were appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions on the life and services of the late Senator O'Neal.

On motion President Mitchell was added to that committee.

Senator Terrell's bill to authorize and empower the state to issue bonds of \$500,000 annually for ten years, was taken up.

Senator Terrell made a brief argument in behalf of the bill. The senate was satisfied that the bill was a good one, and it passed unanimously.

Senate bill, to change the time of holding superior court in Echols county from the second Monday in March and fourth Monday in September to the Tuesdays in the same weeks and months. Passed.

House bill, to create a board of road and revenue commissioners in DeKalb county. Passed.

House bill to confer additional powers on the railroad commission in the matter of the length of time freight cars remain in a depot before storage charges can be made against same, was recommitted to the committee on railroads.

House bill, to empower the governor in the matter of appointing county solicitors, was taken from the special judiciary committee and sent to the general judiciary committee.

House bill to amend the charter of the city of Milledgeville. Passed.

House bill to make second term after a case has been brought in a justice court, trial term. Passed.

House bill to confer police powers on conductors and drivers on street cars and conductors and motormen on electric cars. Passed.

House bill to put a tax of \$50 on dealers in domestic wines and brandies, except dealers in the same who manufacture this class of wines and brandies. Passed.

House bill to authorize county authorities to hire out misdemeanor convicts and to use the money so received to pay the fees of officers, the balance to go to the county school fund. Passed.

House bill to protect game in Hancock county. Passed.

A number of bills were reconsidered, but their fate remained unchanged.

Senate adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

A SUITABLE BILL

For the Berner Bill Agreed Upon by the Senate Committee.

IT WILL BE REPORTED TODAY.

The Full Text of the Substitute—A Vote Will Be Taken Upon It on Friday at Noon—What Will the Senate Do?

Some newspaper correspondents have been filling their columns with a good deal of stuff on the line that an earnest effort will be made by the railroads to filibuster the session out, and thus prevent any action on railroad legislation.

It has been made to appear that the railroads have agreed on this policy, and that every possible effort would be made to prevent action of any sort.

The absurdity of these rumors is shown by the action of the railroad committee of the senate yesterday afternoon. The railroads did not even ask to be heard before the committee, being willing to let the argument rest with what had been made.

Senator Cabanis, who is opposed to the railroad bill, which passed the house, offered a resolution in the senate instructing the committee to report at once, and only withdrew the resolution on the assurance of Chairman Johnson that the bill would be reported Thursday morning.

The committee considered the matter yesterday afternoon, and agreed on a substitute, which, while somewhat modifying the house's bill, contains the most objectionable feature of that bill—the litigation clause.

This was made a strenuous fight in the senate inevitable. Both sides have agreed that the senate shall vote on the matter on Friday at 12 o'clock.

So the filibuster bugaboo was nothing more than a scare after all.

The senate substitute.

The substitute as agreed upon by the committee, is as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the railroad commission of this state shall have the power, when the public interest in their discretion requires it, to inquire into and examine all sales, leases, contracts and agreements heretofore or hereafter made by which the operation of railroads in this state are controlled, and to this end, and on notice to the railroad companies existing in this state, and to all non-resident persons, natural or artificial, operating railroads in this state, there shall be filed with said railroad companies or non-resident persons, with the commission, copies of any and all such sales, leases, contracts or agreements, and this is to include contracts between other corporations or individuals by which the operation of railroads in this state are controlled. In their investigation the said commission shall have full power to examine the books, records and papers of the companies and interested persons shall be entitled to a hearing. At said hearing the commission shall inquire into the effect of said sales, leases, contracts and agreements upon the freight and passenger rates of both state and interstate, and shall consider what competition there may be created or tend to create more competition than they now have. Such sales, leases, contracts and agreements shall not be valid or enforceable until they have been approved by the commission, and the commission shall have the power to annul or modify any such sales, leases, contracts or agreements, and to issue such rules and regulations as it may deem proper to carry out the purposes of this act, and to preserve fair and reasonable rates and service to the people of this state. In passing upon the validity of any such sales, leases, contracts or agreements, the commission shall be guided by the public interest, and shall have the power to annul or modify any such sales, leases, contracts or agreements, and to issue such rules and regulations as it may deem proper to carry out the purposes of this act, and to preserve fair and reasonable rates and service to the people of this state.

Section 2. That whenever in the judgment of said commission the public interest and the preservation of the benefit of railroad competition shall require the same, said commission is hereby authorized and empowered to fix such local freight and passenger rates as it may deem proper, within sixty days after the same are promulgated, said railroad or railroad company shall in each case of such violation of this act be liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 nor less than \$1,000, to be fixed by the presiding judge, and the same shall be collected in the same manner now prescribed for collecting penalties for violation of the orders of the commission, and the same shall be covered into the treasury of the state.

If the remedies hereinbefore provided for the enforcement of this act shall be found to be inadequate to carry out the purposes of this bill and to preserve just and reasonable rates and service and good faith in the operation of railroads, the commission, if it deems it to be in the best interest of the state, may, by and with the approval of the governor, institute proceedings to set aside any such sales, leases, contracts or agreements, and to annul or modify any such sales, leases, contracts or agreements, and to issue such rules and regulations as it may deem proper to carry out the purposes of this act, and to preserve fair and reasonable rates and service to the people of this state.

Section 3. That all railroads, before increasing their stock or issuing bonds on any railroad in this state, shall submit the same to the commission for approval, which approval may, upon application of the stockholders or bondholders, be annulled or modified by the commission, and the same shall be void and of no effect until it has been approved by the commission, and the same shall be covered into the treasury of the state.

Section 4. That nothing in this act shall be held as ratifying, invalidating or constraining any existing contract, lease or sale.

Section 5. That all railroads, before increasing their stock or issuing bonds on any railroad in this state, shall submit the same to the commission for approval, which approval may, upon application of the stockholders or bondholders, be annulled or modified by the commission, and the same shall be void and of no effect until it has been approved by the commission, and the same shall be covered into the treasury of the state.

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THOSE "HONEST MEN"

Who Were Banded Together to Burn
Neighbors' Houses.

THE TRIAL OF THE BAND IS ON.

The Story Told by the Two Members Who
Turned State's Evidence—The
Trial Continues Today.

Testimony in the Honest Man's Friend and
Protector case began yesterday morning.

It was a peculiar proceeding—two members
of the band turning evidence against their
former associates, and giving a complete ex-
position of the entire organization. This is what
George Coffee and Patton Willis did.

They were placed on the stand, as the first
witnesses, and for fully two hours there was a
tale unfolded such as would have done credit
to the famous white caps in their palmy days.

They stated how the society came to be
formed, its aims and its doings. Coffee ex-
plained that it was organized to intimidate
informers and revenue officers, to prevent in-
terference with moonshining.

"In the middle of 1889," said he, "we had a
first meeting up on Sharp Top mountain. The
members were sworn in by Jim Wigginton, then
a justice of the peace. There was an oath
written out, and everybody who joined held
up his hand and pledged himself to follow
out the aims of the society. The boys as-
sumed the names of people living in other
portions of the state.

"Wheeler was John Hayes; Mont Halbert
went by the name of Mike Stoner; Howland
was known as Caldwell Pace; Padgett was
Griffin Casco; Field was Miriam Blackwell.
I don't remember the names of Richards and
Wigginton.

"We had another meeting at a place near
Jasper they call 'Sea Field.' That was on a
Sunday in November. We talked about John
Aiken and agreed that we were going to whip
him."

"Was that to prevent his testifying against
Harrison B. Jones?" was asked him.

"Well, no, sir," responded Coffee to the
district attorney. "We just wanted to get
him out of the country."

He then told how they came to burn down
the house; how they came on the Tuesday
night following with the intention of giving
Aiken the whipping agreed upon, but failed
to find any one at home. They then set fire
to the house, burned it to the ground and went
away.

He gave other information of the plans con-
cocted by the band and wound up by drawing
over himself the black overalls, something like
a blouse. It reached to his knees and at
the neck was tied together. When he covered
his head with a loose cloth cap, with open-
ings over the eyes and nose, the costume was
complete.

A more horrible, death-like, terrifying mas-
querade could hardly be imagined. It com-
pletely concealed the man's identity and
made him a frightful looking object—the two
aims of its use. A band of fellows clad in
such that, parading around to terrorize and
maltreat government employes, certainly
formed an ugly set.

These were organized into a military com-
pany. Jack Landsdowne was captain; Dave
Wheeler, first lieutenant; George W. Field,
second lieutenant, and Joe Richards, sec-
retary.

Patton Willis stated practically the same
thing. During his testimony a recess of fifteen
minutes was had, and at 1:30 o'clock the
case continued. Willis concluded, and then
Newton McLean and Greenburg Parker were
put on the stand for a few moments each.

John R. Aiken next testified: "I was in
Atlanta," he stated, "attending to some busi-
ness on November 12, 1889. My wife and chil-
dren were staying with my mother, while I
was away. On my return the house and con-
siderable furniture, with my book, papers, and
in fact everything but some hay and a cow
and a calf were burned up." Further testi-
mony from him was deferred.

Rowe Worley followed briefly, and then
William McGaah concluded the day's testi-
mony. "George Fields and Jim Wigginton
wanted me to join their band. I was invited
to do so at two or three of their meetings. I
went to the gathering at Sea Field, but con-
cluded I wouldn't join, because of the
grounds. Fields was talking of getting up a
society to stop reporting. Something, too, was
said about revenue officers. Dave Wheeler,
Wigginton, Halbert, Richards, Cicero Padgett
and six or eight others were there. Seab
Landsdowne said he was sorry they were meet-
ing so much and doing nothing, and that
he wanted to go for Aiken. I left them and
wouldn't join, because they wanted to whip
folks for informing."

It was now late in the afternoon, and court
adjourned. At 10 o'clock this morning the
case will again be called. About twenty wit-
nesses yet remain to be examined, among
them being Representative Cayle, of Pickens
county.

All Plead Guilty.

In the district court yesterday four moon-
shining cases were disposed of.

William J. Burns, of Union county, plead
guilty to retailing, and was given a fine of
\$700 and a month's imprisonment.

W. E. V. Cathey and R. S. Ledford, of
Baker county, were each sentenced to two
months for working in an illicit distillery.
They entered a plea of guilty.

John Carter, of Union county, was given
four months for the same offense.

The Calendar of Civil Cases.

Saturday, October 11th.—No. 282, W.
Tracy, Intervenor, vs. M. Rietta and North
Georgia Railway Company; No. 194, Melinda
Payne vs. Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas
Pacific Railway Company; No. 370, R. F. Maddox et
al vs. Marietta and North Georgia Railway Com-
pany.

Saturday, October 12th.—No. 377, Thomas J.
Semmes vs. W. F. Westmoreland et al.; No. 378,
Monday, November 2d.—No. 382, W. A. Cullum
vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad Company;
No. 383, William Black & Co. vs. Ivy Bros. et al.; No. 373, B. C. Smith vs.
Richmond and Danville Railroad Company; No.
106, J. L. Phillips vs. same; No. 103, Prince
Blevins vs. same; No. 364, R. W. Austin, receiver,
vs. J. H. Jones et al.; No. 365, same vs. R. M. Far-
r et al.; No. 366, same vs. F. S. Hart et al.

Monday, November 9th.—No. 343, Robert S. Brod-
head vs. Jane H. Shoemaker et al.; No. 317, Pen-
dleton Guano Company vs. Western Union Tel-
graph Company.

Tuesday, November 10th.—No. 379, Mrs. J. A.
Waldron vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad
Company; No. 381, John R. Dastassos vs. John B.
Gordon et al.

Wednesday, November 11th.—No. 344, Della
Atterway vs. East Tennessee, Virginia and Geo-
rgia Railway Company; No. 364, Robert Ander-
son vs. same.

Thursday, November 12th.—No. 389, Lula Eason
et al. vs. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia
Railway Company; No. 390, Lula Eason vs. East
Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Com-
pany.

Friday, November 13th.—No. 361, Jesse P. Has-
well vs. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis
Railway Company; No. 391, Melinda Gray vs.
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway
Company.

Monday, November 16th.—No. 362, Mrs. S. J.
Ransom vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad
Company; No. 367, Chase Wiggins vs. Osborn
Lynch et al.

Tuesday, November 17th.—No. 318, John S. Wil-
son vs. Standard Life Insurance Company; No.
368, James Bell vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad
Company.

Wednesday, November 18th.—No. 369, J. M.
Webster, administrator, vs. Richmond and Dan-
ville Railroad Company; No. 370, Dallas Cotton
Mills vs. Atlanta Insurance Company.

Thursday, November 19th.—No. 371, Dallas Cot-

ton Mills vs. North British Insurance Company;
No. 372, A. D. Morris vs. Richmond and Danville
Railroad Company.

Friday, November 20th.—No. 374, F. P. Sims vs.
Georgia Pacific Railway Company; No. 375, Salatha
Alford vs. same.

Monday, November 23d.—No. 376, Dallas Cotton
Mills vs. Niagara Insurance Company; No. 381,
Mrs. Emma Dennis vs. Richmond and Danville
Railroad Company.

Tuesday, November 24th.—No. 383, Dallas Cotton
Mills vs. Phoenix Insurance Company; No. 384,
T. H. Horne Smith Company vs. Wilkeson Paper
Company; No. 386, T. Richmond vs. R. M. Paffilio;
No. 392, Sarah E. Rogers vs. Richmond and Dan-
ville Railroad Company.

Wednesday, November 25.—No. 392, Reuben May
vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad Company;
No. 393, Bank of Edgewood vs. Farmer's Co-op-
erative Manufacturing Company; No. 396, Reuben
Dixon vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany.

Thursday, November 26.—No. 397, Fannie Parks,
administratrix, vs. Richmond and Danville Rail-
road Company; United States vs. J. P. Teague
et al.

Friday, November 27.—No. 1,004, Melinda Payne
vs. Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific
Railway Company; No. 1,016, J. W. Walls vs.
Western Union Telegraph Company.

Monday, November 30.—No. 1,007, Mrs. Jane E.
Weston, Southern Pines Company; No. 885,
United States vs. J. Dever et al.

IT CAME FROM GOOD SOURCES.

The Information About Captain Hollis and
the Atlanta Zonaves.

THE CONSTITUTION'S Zonave story, pub-
lished yesterday morning, appears to have
caused quite a sensation in certain quarters.

Certain members of the company are rep-
resented as denying the truth of statements
made, and repudiating the story from begin-
ning to end.

The CONSTITUTION secured its information
from members of the company who not only
stand well in the company, but stand well in
Atlanta. They told of the existence of the
committee and gave the names of some of the
gentlemen composing that committee. They
told, too, of the charges said to be in exist-
ence.

THE CONSTITUTION'S informants did not say
that this committee was appointed by the
company; neither did THE CONSTITUTION
quote them that way. THE CONSTITUTION
did say, however, that the committee was ap-
pointed at a meeting of members of the com-
pany.

Before the article was written a reporter
was sent to No. 247 East Fair street. The
directory gives that as Captain Hollis's resi-
dence. The party who responded to the door
had stated that Captain Hollis did not live
there; that he had moved.

Every possible effort was then made to find
Captain Hollis's residence, but without suc-
cess.

One member of the company who is said to
be a member of that committee, was pulled
from his bed and asked about the story, but
he declined positively to make any state-
ment.

THE CONSTITUTION did not print one-half
of the statement current about the matter.

THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

Gossip Gathered Yesterday in the Various
Departments.

Only two tribunals were dispensing justice
in the county courthouse yesterday.

In the criminal branch of the superior
court, Judge Richard H. Clark presiding, the
jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case
of the state vs. Jim Scott, indicted for assault
with intent to commit a rape. Judge Clark
immediately passed sentence, and in doing so,
gave him a scathing lecture. The sentence
was that Scott be sent to the penitentiary for
fifteen years.

A negro named Faith, with a number of
aliases, was convicted of burglary and sen-
tenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

In the civil branch of the superior court,
Judge Marshall J. Clarke presiding, the fol-
lowing cases were disposed of:

In the case of Ham, Scales & Co. vs. J.
Steinheimer & Co., the jury gave the plaintiff
\$84 principal and \$36 interest.

In the case of Ham, Scales & Co. vs. Wood-
ward & Hall, the jury returned a verdict for
the plaintiffs for \$2,108.73 principal and
\$237.95 interest.

In the case of the Fulton & Hutsenpiller
Company vs. A. C. Rhodes, the jury gave the
plaintiff a verdict for \$53.46 principal and
\$9.70 interest.

The city court will resume business this
morning.

AT D'GIVE'S.

Last night at D'Give's the new comedy, "Uncle
Hiram," which is patterned after "The Old Hired
Man," was played before a large and apprecia-
tive audience. Aaron H. Woodhull, as Hiram
Homespun, the typical Vermont farmer, was
good. His opponent, Mike Troia, Griswold, who
figures to good advantage in the character of the
brilliant and dashing New York City girl. The
comedy was well received.

"My Shoes Hurt My Feet."

You have doubtless heard this expression a
thousand times. The reason of it is, you buy shoes
made of inferior, hard leather. If you will
buy R. C. Black's, 35 Whitehall street, and get a pair
of his fine shoes, you will never have to say again
that "my shoes hurt my feet." He sells the best
and at the lowest possible prices.

The Horticultural Society.—The Atlanta
Horticultural Society met yesterday morning.
Professor D. H. Gould read a fine paper on fall
planting. Mrs. J. C. McMillan exhibited some
fine bunches of the Emerald variety, while Dr. E. L.
Connally presented some fine specimens of the
Celestial fig from the home of Hon. John L. Cul-
ver, of Hancock county.

It Pays
to buy the best goods. There is nothing so val-
uable to a person as footwear. The boots and shoes
at R. C. Black's, at 35 Whitehall street, will give
you perfect satisfaction.

Go and Do Likewise.

The people in every part of the city are buying
their fall and winter shoes from R. C. Black, the
great Whitehall street shoe merchant. He sells
the best goods at the most reasonable figures. It
will pay you to get your footwear from him this
season.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades, room
mouldings and furniture; 10 Marietta street; tele-
phone 77.

Mr. FRANK REA, representative of the Southern
Specialty and Advertising Company, and rep-
resentative of the United Press, is in the city.
During the exposition Mr. Rea will publish an
attractive souvenir, called the "Corn Dodger,"
which he intends to distribute extensively among
the visitors at the exposition. It will be pub-
lished daily for three weeks.

Mr. WILLIAM T. LEARY, of The Poughkeepsie,
N. Y. News-Press, is in the city. Mr. Leary comes
south with the Dairy Crockett; hook and ladder
company.

The Young People's So-
ciety of the Hunter street
Christian church will give
an entertainment at that
church Friday evening,
October 9th, which will
be both novel and pleas-
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charges.

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MOORE AND MARSH.

The Two Names Will Not Be Associated
After January 1st.

TWO BIG FIRMS DISSOLVE THEN.

Moore, Marsh & Co., and Draper, Moore &
Co., Expire by Limitation—New
Firms to Succeed the Old.

The news of several important changes
to take place in the near future created
a sensation in business circles yesterday
morning.

These changes are based upon the an-
nouncement of the dissolution on January
1st of two of Atlanta's oldest and strongest
business houses, and the application for a
charter for a new firm which is the out-
growth of one of the old ones.

The firms to be dissolved are: MOORE,
MARSH & Co., and DRAPER, MOORE &
Co.

The new corporation to be formed is to
be known as THE W. A. MOORE COM-
PANY.

The Dissolutions.
In the articles of copartnership of Moore,
Marsh & Co., and Draper, Moore & Co., it
was stipulated, it seems, that upon the
death of either of the senior partners the
partnership should expire by limitation on
the 1st day of January following such
death. It is under this provision that the
partnerships so long existing will cease at
the beginning of the new year, the estate
of the late W. A. Moore withdrawing
from both firms in which Mr. Moore was,
in life, so important a factor.

The young men to whom befall the re-
sponsibilities of maintaining in the com-
mercial world the high standard maintained
by Mr. Moore have determined that the
dissolution of the old firm shall not mean
a withdrawal of the Moore
name from the business world, and to that
end The W. A. Moore Company has been
formed.

Articles of incorporation have been ap-
plied for by Mr. Seaborn Wright as attor-
ney, the incorporators being Messrs. Wilmer
L. Moore, John M. Moore, J. F. Meador
and A. J. Haltiwanger.

The object of the new corporation, as
stated in the petition, is "to do a whole-
sale business in dry goods, notions, fur-
nishing goods, boots, shoes, hats, and also
such articles usually sold under these heads,
together with the manufacture of any such
articles as may be desired."

The capital stock will be \$200,000, di-
vided in shares of \$1,000 each; and it is
provided that the liability of each stock-
holder shall exceed by 50 per cent the
amount of stock subscribed by him or her;
and the new company will have the right
to increase the capital stock to \$750,000.

The company will be organized with the
following officers:

President, Wilmer L. Moore.
Vice president, John M. Moore.
Secretary and treasurer, A. J. Haltiwanger.

The place of business will be in the
building now occupied by Draper, Moore
& Co.

While the charter will give the new
company the right to deal in furnishing
goods, boots, shoes, hats, etc., it will at
the outset confine its operations to dry
goods and notions.

Mr. Wilmer Moore will be at the head
of the dry goods department.

Mr. J. Frank Meador, who has been so
long with Moore, Marsh & Co., and who
will be one of the stockholders in the
new company, will be at the head of the
notions department.

The estate of the late W. A. Moore will
be at the back of the new company.

At the Old Stand.

Mr. E. W. Marsh will remain in busi-
ness at the "old stand," and it is thought
that the firm of which he will be the
head will be known as Marsh, Ashford &
Company.

This is not settled as yet, however. At
least if it is, the fact is kept from the
public.

If true, it means that the new firm of
which Mr. Marsh will be the head,
will consist of himself, Mr. W. H. Ashford,
Mr. Marsh's sons and the other gentlemen
who hold junior partnerships in the present
firm.

Mr. Marsh was asked last night about his
plans for the future.

"You may say I will remain in business as
my old stand," he said, and that was all.
It is thought that the details of the new
firm have not been settled.

Mr. Draper, Too.
"And you may say for me," said Captain
W. W. Draper last night, "that I will remain
in the wholesale boot and shoe business."

Mr. Hugh McKee.
It is stated in this connection that Mr. Hugh
McKee, who is cashier of the firm of Moore,
Marsh & Co., and is a son-in-law of the late W.
A. Moore, will, after the dissolution of the
present firm, return to the banking business.
About the first of the year, Mr. McKee will
open a new bank, or rather will be one of the
principal factors in its establishment.

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Both the method and results when
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gently yet promptly on the Kidneys,
Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-
tem effectually, dispels colds, head-
aches and fevers and cures habitual
constipation. Syrup of Figs is the
only remedy of its kind ever pro-
duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-
ceptable to the stomach, prompt in
its action and truly beneficial in its
effects, prepared only from the most
healthy and agreeable substances,
its many excellent qualities com-
mend it to all and have made it
the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c
and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-
gists. Any reliable druggist who
may not have it on hand will pro-
cure it promptly for any one who
wishes to try it. Do not accept
any substitute.

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SHORTHAND

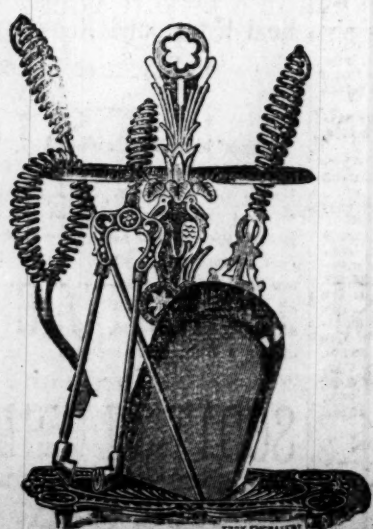
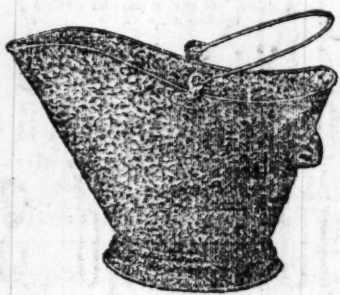
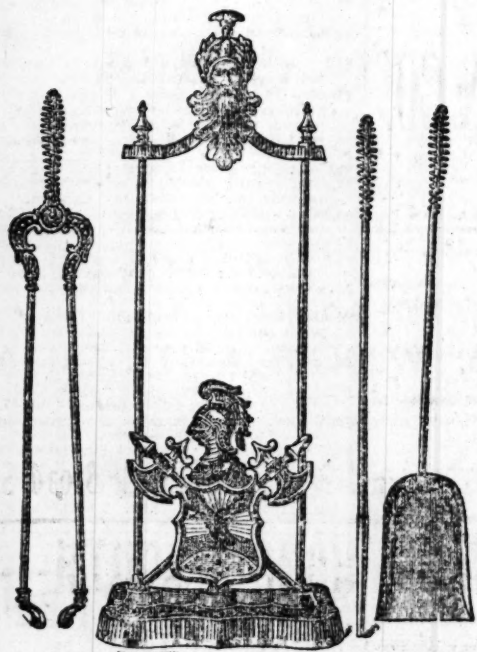
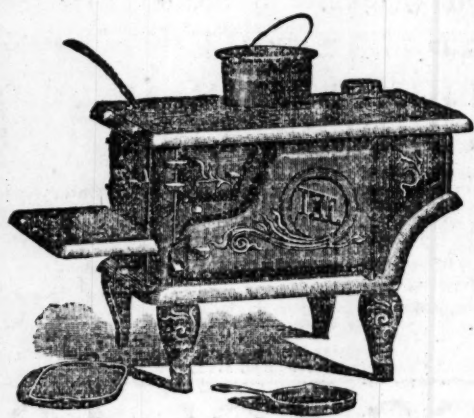
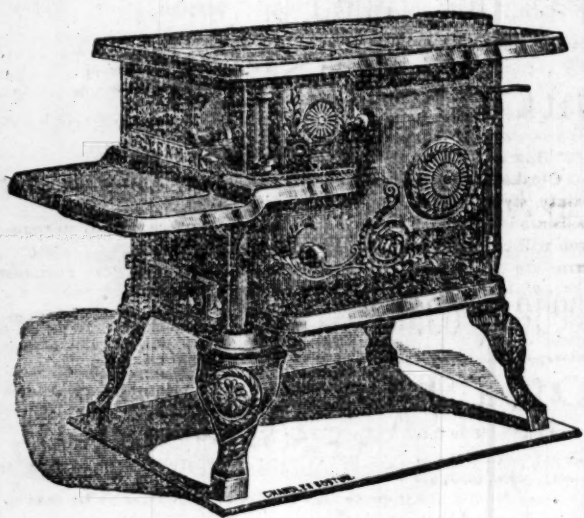
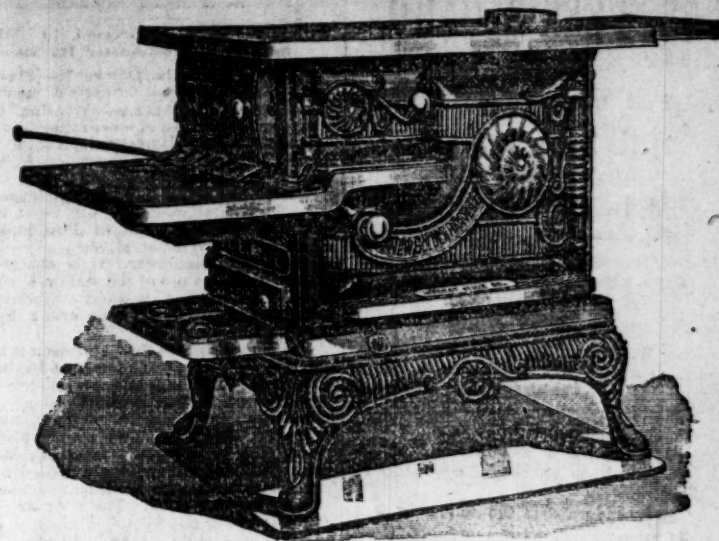
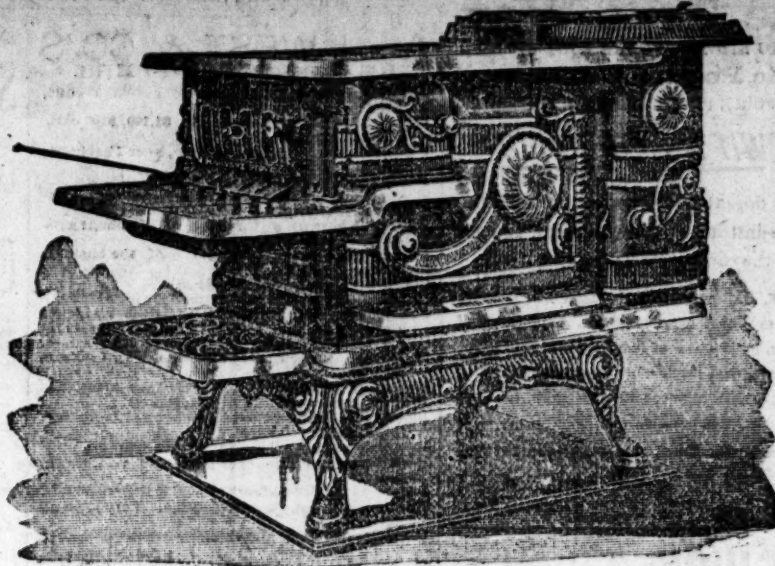
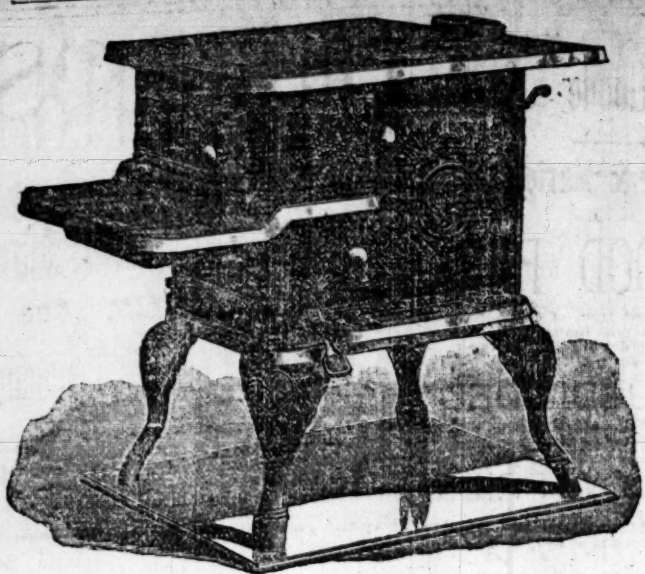
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